Nor Flood Nor Fire Will Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times

Down With Tyranny in The Name of Democracy

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REHABILITATION DAWNS ON GREATER EAST ASIA, SHIGEMITSU TELLS DIET

China Being Restored To Chinese, Foreign Minister Avers

EXPLAINS WAR AIMS

Ambition of Foe for World Hegemony Contrasted With Japan's Aspirations

"China is being restored to the Chinese," declared Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu in the course of his reply to interpellations on war aims in the Budget Committee meeting of the House of Representatives on Wednesday.

Asserting further that Thailand has regained its territory which had been usurped by Britain, that Burma and the Philippines have declared their independence, and that Free India is rising now that the Provisional Government of Free India has been established under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, the Foreign Minister declared that "rehabilitation thus has dawned upon East Asia."

Asserting that East Asia is not exclusive, Mr. Shigemitsu said it aspires to establish cultural intercourse throughout the world, abolish racial discrimination, establish free interchange of resources and free traffic and thereby contribute to the promotion of world peace. Bound by common aims, the nations of East Asia are determined to fight out this war for the emancipation of Asia and to reawaken the world, he said.

Explains War Aims

The war aims of Japan and our enemies, the United States and Britain, were lucidly explained by the Foreign Minister. He said:

"The present war is to us a war of national emancipation, while to our enemy it is a war of aggression. To us, it is a war for the defense of our homeland, while to him it is a colonial war for world hegemony. It is a war of liberation, to defend East Asia, our home, and to rescue it from exploitation, to establish peace and stability and to bring about common prosperity in East Asia."

The United States and Britain are dispatching tremendous forces to wrest East Asia from the peoples of East Asia, the Foreign Minister asserted, all because of their vain ambition to reconstruct or build anew a world-wide colonial empire.

Mr. Shigemitsu said the United States and Britain are now courting China under the Chungking regime "as one of the few Powers who are to govern the world—something that they had never dreamed of doing before"—lest the Chungking regime changes its policy before Japan's New China Policy to enable China to regain her sovereignty. The efforts now being made by the United States to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act were described by the Foreign Minister as an instance of this cajoling of Chungking to continue its resistance against Japan.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's statement follows:

1. America and Britain keep to their traditional policy of bringing the major part of the world under their exclusive control as their own colonies, egoistically assuming that the various states on the Continent of Europe as well as the different peoples of Asia are all to submit to their overlordship.

Britain, in playing her favorite game of the balance of power in Europe for the preservation and expansion of her world encircling colonial empire has evoked unwittingly the present war. Even now she is desperately trying to increase her control over the Asiatic peoples in Arabia and India, to regain her grasp on Burma, and to win back her domination not only over China but over the whole of East Asia.

American Ambition

America on the other hand wants to take advantage of the present war for the realization of her bold ambition of establishing a world-wide empire of her own. She has not only tightened her grip on the continents of North and South America through improper interpretations and applications of the Monroe Doctrine, but furthermore in the North Atlantic, and elsewhere not to mention North and West Africa, she is establishing her foothold and taking successive steps to prepare for world hegemony even at the expense of the British Empire. Evidently she plans to re-occupy the Philippines to make the islands their base for acquiring the mastery of the Pacific. Thus it is growing clearer than ever that the true intentions of America and Britain is to place the world under the control of America and Britain, and their satellite nations.

Far away from home, sons of America and Britain are now engaged in desperate fighting with the pick of our army and navy in the North and South Pacific and in South-west Asia, on the Solomon Islands directly under the equator, and in the jungles of New Guinea. Why must America and Britain so cruelly allow their young men to fall victims to our shells and bullets in distant lands out of civilization and full of epidemics? Why must they dispatch tremendous forces to wrest East Asia from the peoples of East Asia? It is all because of their vain ambition to reconstruct or build anew a world-wide colonial empire. Being determined to realize this ambition at the sacrifice of the nations of East Asia, they have declared that they will continue the current war until our "unconditional surrender." Such a declaration on their part is a blunt confession of their sinister designs. It should be noted that the idea behind that declaration is identical with that absurd idea which was once theirs to conquer Japan and reduce it into a colonial status similar to that of other countries of East Asia.

2. Since Japan has demonstrated unmistakably her spirit of neighborly amity by putting into practice a series of her Greater East Asia policies beginning with the so-called "New China Policy," the American and British policy toward Asia appears to have undergone unaccountable modifications.

Enemy Courting Chungking

They now count China under the Chungking regime as one of the few Powers who are to govern the world—something that they had never dreamed of doing before. In order to prevent the change of heart on the part of Chungking owing to Japan's New China Policy in accordance with the progress of the war, they are busy, trying every means to curry favor with Chungking and to persuade and urge upon that regime to continue its resistance against Japan. They are unwilling to give up their traditional policy of making use of Asiatics to check Asiatics. No sooner had Japan begun to put in practice the various measures in prosecution of her new policy, than they gave Chungking a promise for a solely nominal abrogation of unequal treaties. Their sense of racial prejudice is so strong that, at the Paris Conference of 1918 which met after the First World War, with a view to ushering in an ideal era of peace the principle of racial equality, accepted by an overwhelming majority, was cast away like worn-out shoes because of opposition by America and Britain. Strange enough, as the war situation develops, their attitude changes. America now seems to show her esteem for Chungking by revising her Immigration Act exclusively for the sake of the Chinese. The independence of the Philippines, which had long been promised by America, was not granted under one pretext or another during the American occupation of those islands.

It was after American soldiers had been driven out from the Philippines, that its independence was prepared for and realized. It is Japanese policy always to value deed above word. As if competing with Japan, Roosevelt is now reported to have demanded the Congress the authority to grant the Philippines their independence at once, which America refused to do when she could have done. Such is the way of the Anglo-Saxons. Nothing could save East Asia but the resolute efforts made by the peoples of East Asia themselves.

British aggression in Asia has a long history. As to India, whenever Britain found it impossible to exert sufficient pressure, she would patch up for the moment with fine promises only to ignore them as soon as she was in a position to renew her oppression. This is exactly the method which she employed at the time of the last Great War, and which she is employing at present.

Now that the Provisional Government of Free India has been established under the leadership of Subhas Bose, it is not improbable that Britain will offer India, as in the case of Chungking, some kind of empty promissory note which she has no thought of redeeming. The restoration of India to its proper status as an independent nation can not be realized by any means other than by the awakening and self-exertion of the Indian people themselves.

3. To America and Britain, East Asia may be a convenient colonial territory for aggression and exploitation. But to us, East Asia is our native land—our home, which we must certainly defend at all costs.

War of Self-Defense

The current war, having originated in the American and British attempt to wipe out our country economically as well as militarily, is for Japan a war of self-defense. Should we, together with our brethren of East Asia, fail to defend East Asia, Japan as a great Power would cease to exist. Moreover, all other peoples of East Asia would be deprived forever of an opportunity to regain their sovereignty and independence. It is obvious that they would never be restored to East Asia, but they would be made forever helpless victims of exploitation as colonies of America and Britain. To East Asia and to its peoples, this is a war of racial awakening—a war for the renascence of East Asia. No wonder that all peoples of East Asia have risen en masse to join in this stupendous enterprise.

China is being restored to the Chinese. Thailand, whose territory was usurped by Britain, has regained it. Burma and the Philippines have declared independence. Free India is rising. The rehabilitation thus has dawned upon East Asia. We must save the homelands of East Asia from aggression and exploitation and lead them to prosperity. These are our war aims. Thus, the construction of Greater East Asia featuring well-being and common prosperity on the basis of sovereignty and independence of all Greater East Asiatic nations will be made possible by establishing the fraternal relations based upon mutual cooperation and amity through equality and reciprocity.

Of course, East Asia must become awake and be active. For this purpose, traditions must be respected and culture and civilization enhanced, and then East Asia must go back to its original nature and regain its self-confidence.

Part of World Peace

However, East Asia is not exclusive. Mutual well-being and common prosperity in East Asia are part and parcel of world peace. Any attempt at aggression against East Asia shall be firmly and decisively dealt with for the sake of the defense of this part of the world. Any one who understands East Asia shall receive unstinted welcome. More than that, East Asia aspires to establish cultural intercourse throughout the world, abolish racial discrimination, establish free interchange of resources and free traffic and thereby contribute to the promotion of world peace. Inspired by this lofty ideal, we are determined to fight to the last man, immutably convinced of victory.

The war today is extremely grim. To us it is a war to protect our native land, East Asia, a war for self-existence. To the enemy it is a colonial war, a war for world domination. Seldom, if ever, has a colonial war, a war of aggression, a war against justice, been won. As far as I know, the Opium War against China is the only exception.

Today Greater East Asia has been liberated, the East Asiatic nations have attained their aspirations and are replete with hope for the future. What we demand of the world is nothing else than mutual well-being and common prosperity on the basis of equity and reciprocity.

Bound by relations of unity, mutual helpfulness and good neighborliness, East Asia is determined to fight out this war for the emancipation of Asia and to reawaken the world. That is the East Asia today.

HSINMINHUI VOWS SUPPORT

Wires Diet Declaring Resolve to Fight Till Victory

Domei

PEKING, October 27.—The general meeting of the Hsinminhui, or New Peoples' Society, today sent telegrams to the 83rd Extraordinary Session of the Diet in Japan and to the Governments of Burma, the Philippines and Italy, declaring its determination to fight hand in hand the War of Greater East Asia to victory and felicitating the latter three on the formation of their new governments.

JAPAN'S IDEALS IN PACT CHANGE GIVEN BY IGUCHI

Spokesman Comments on Revision of Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty

PREPARATIONS PROGRESS

Principle of Equity and Reciprocity Stressed Before Foreign Scribes

"The fundamental revision of the Basic Treaty between the Imperial Government of Japan and the National Government of China as referred to by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his address at the Imperial Diet session on Tuesday will be based on the principle of equity and reciprocity which is Japan's fundamental principle applicable to all East Asia."

So declared Sadao Iguchi, Director of the Foreign Office Publicity Affairs, who temporarily assumed the position of the Spokesman of the Board of Information in the absence of Spokesman Tomokazu Hori, at the regular press conference for resident foreign correspondents on Wednesday.

"Necessary preparations for the projected revision of the Basic Treaty are now in progress," Mr. Iguchi added.

In referring to the dispatch to Tokyo of Colonel Principini, former military and air attache to the Italian Embassy in Nanking, Spokesman Iguchi stated that no official information has so far been received regarding the matter but that it is most likely that Colonel Principini will take charge of Italian interests in Japan.

Mr. Iguchi's remark, in full, follows:

"It is a great pleasure for me to assume temporarily from today, the position of Spokesman of the Board of Information. It is my sincere hope that with your cooperation this press conference may continue to serve as an effective medium for the discussion of current questions.

"As my debut at this foreign press conference, I should like to make my own general observations regarding the Prime Minister's address before the Diet yesterday.

"At the 79th session of the Imperial Diet on January 21, 1942, when the present war was no more than six weeks old and the Imperial Forces were making their irresistible march on Singapore and achieving brilliant successes on all other fronts, Prime Minister Tojo presented a general outline of a new Greater East Asia founded upon a new and broad conception. On that occasion he declared that it was Japan's intention not only to eradicate the sources of evil in such places as Hongkong and Malaya, but also to convert these places into bulwarks for the defense of Greater East Asia. That intention has since been carried out and these key points are today formidable bastions. But more significant than that was the Prime Minister's public pledge regarding the emancipation and construction of East Asia.

"In each of his speeches made in the subsequent sessions of the Diet, the Prime Minister, repeating with increasing fervor the hopes and aspirations of Japan in connection with the construction of East Asia, reported the progress of the work and renewed Japan's pledges with respect to the independence of Burma and the Philippines, the political participation of the Indonesians, the extension of full support to the Indian people in their struggle for independence and various new measures in her relations with China.

(Continued on Page 2)

DIET EXPEDITES DELIBERATIONS ON PROPOSALS

Committees of Both Houses Meet and Send Bills to Plenary Sessions

TOJO EXPLAINS MEASURES

Prime Minister, Replying to Interpellator, Avers Social Sciences Not Slighted

The deliberations of both Houses on the various important wartime bills before them reached their climax on Wednesday as the various special committees of the House of Representatives and House of Peers met simultaneously with the plenary session of the lower house budget committee and the bills passed by them were rapidly sent to the plenary sessions of the two chambers.

The House of Representatives on Wednesday afternoon considered and passed five bills including the bill governing Amendments to Wartime Special Cases of the Law of Accounts and sent them to the House of Peers. Then it took up a bill governing Wartime Special Cases of the Industrial Property Law and a Military Service Law Amendment bill which had been sent over from the House of Peers. The Government explained the reasons for presenting them and they were referred to a committee.

Education Scheme Urged

In the afternoon session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee, Seijun Ando, Tokyo, urged the authorities to formulate a concrete scheme for wartime emergency measures regarding education as quickly as possible so as to put the public mind at ease, postponing the consideration of a permanent policy until after the War of Greater East Asia has been won.

In the course of his reply to Mr. Ando's interpellation, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo said that the emergency measures concerning education that had been instituted by the Government were based solely on the supreme needs of the State and were motivated in no wise by any idea of slighting literature or the social sciences.

Mr. Ando insisted that this was not only a war of science but also a war of ideologies. Strengthening of the ideological front can only be achieved by a firm establishment of literary and juristic studies. Moreover, in the war of ideas with the enemy, the role of literature and the social sciences are particularly important, he said.

Tojo Explains

Prime Minister Tojo recognized the importance of literary and juristic studies but emphasized the fact that the emergency measure for cancelling the postponement of military service for students taking literary and juristic courses in the universities had been adopted solely to enable quick replacements to be made and the number of students taking literary and juristic courses was much greater than those taking natural science and technological courses.

U.S. Building Frigates

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 26.—American dockyards are constructing numerous frigates to be used to convoy merchantmen and before next spring 80 of them will be turned over to the United States Navy and 22 to the British Navy, Frank Knox, American Secretary of the Navy, announced today, according to a report from Washington.

Tojo Shelves Idea of Drafting Women As It Will Weaken the Family System

Because the labor-drafting of women will serve only to weaken the family system, the Government, for the present at least, will not put such a measure into effect, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo declared emphatically on Wednesday. Prime Minister Tojo's declaration was made in answer to an interpellation made by Representative Kozo Matsumura during the House of Representatives' general budget meeting.

"There is no need for our nation to labor-draft women just because America and Britain are doing so," stated Prime Minister Tojo. "It is quite in order to leave things to the sincerity and loyalty of the people, and we do not like to go as far as to labor-draft women and so weaken the family system which is traditional of our nation and a beautiful custom. The weakening of the family system would be the weakening of the nation.

"We must remember that we are able to do our duties here in the Diet only because we have wives and mothers at home. I will repeat; we have absolutely no intention of labor-drafting women. I cannot declare that we will never do so in the future, but for the moment at least, I declare that we will not." stressed the Prime Minister.

ARMY AIR UNITS ATTACK HSIAKWAN, ENEMY BASE ON BURMA ROAD IN CHINA

Autumn Offensive Launched Against China Communists

Japanese Demolish Foe Army Installations in Hsin River Area, Iron Works, Vital Depots in Hsinyuan; Many Enemy Dead Abandoned

Domei

AT X X ON NORTH CHINA FRONT, October 26.—**The autumn offensive against the Chinese Communist army is progressing apace and brilliant war results continue to be scored in rapid succession.**

In mopping-up operations against enemy guerilla and regular forces in a sector west of the Hsin River, the Sairenji Unit demolished the enemy's military installations there and obtained the following results between October 2 and 15:

Bodies left behind by the enemy —68

War trophies: Six rifles, 456 rifle bullets, numerous hand grenades, revolvers and large quantities of foodstuffs.

The Kashiwagi, Ito, Takabayashi, Matsuura, Saito and Inoue Units operating in sectors west of the Hsin River thoroughly smashed enemy guerilla and regular corps and scored the following results between October 5 and 9, after demolishing the enemy's munitions depot:

Bodies left behind by the enemy —475

War trophies:

Light machine guns—4

Rifles—108

Rifle bullets—1,239

Automatic revolver—1

Hand-grenades—1,945

The Kashiwagi, Inoue and Ito Units operating in areas west of Hsinyuan scored the following results between October 10 and 12:

Bodies left behind by the enemy —41

War trophies: Two light machine guns, two automatic rifles and two automatic revolvers.

These Units demolished one enemy ironworks, one clothing depot and one provision depot. Many head of sheep were captured.

Sixty bodies left behind by the enemy and many head of sheep are the gains scored by the Saito and Kasahara Units operating in the Fushan area. Among the bodies left behind was that of Lin Feng, chief-of-staff of the enemy's 16th regiment.

The Saito and Kasahara Units on October 10 and 11 crushed the enemy west of Hsinyuan. Among the results scored in these operations are 94 bodies left behind by the enemy, one grenade-thrower and others.

The Saito Unit in an engagement east of Chaocheng on October 10 scored the following results:

Bodies left behind by the enemy—40.

Rifles—40.

Rifle bullets—150.

Automatic rifle—1.

Automatic rifle bullets—1,200.

Chinese Reds Trapped

Domei

AT X X BASE ON NORTH CHINA FRONT, October 26.—The Yamamoto and Nishibayashi Units in cooperation with the Second Division of the Chinese Anti-Communist Army encircled about 800 Chinese Red troops north of Tunglu in the Tayueh sector and, after relentless attacks, scored the following results:

444 dead bodies left behind by the enemy and enemy troops taken prisoner.

War trophies:

1 heavy machine-gun.

1 light machine-gun.

109 rifles.

9 revolvers.

Numerous other trophies were additionally seized.

Installations Set Afire In Surprise Raid On October 25

FOE'S REAR MENACED

Chungking Admits Retreat in Yunnan Fighting Against Japanese Forces

Domei

AT X X BASE, October 26.—Crack Japanese Army Air Units in a large formation of X X craft surprise-raided Hsiakwan, a key point on the Burma Route in southwestern China yesterday and strafed and set ablaze military establishments in the south of the city. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Key Enemy Supply Base

Domei

AT X X BASE, October 26.—In preparation for a counter-offensive against Burma, the enemy has built new barracks and warehouses and smashed military supplies at Hsiakwan in order to turn it into a first-line supply base. Since the commencement of the present Yunnan campaign, Hsiakwan has been a key route for supplies to the enemy forces along the Nu river.

The devastating air raid by our Army Wild Eagles on Hsiakwan has menaced the enemy's rear seriously and will contribute materially to operations by our land Units in Yunnan.

Yunnan City Bombed

Domei

CANTON, October 27.—Japanese Air Units carried out large-scale raids on Hsiakwan, south of Tali, a key military point in Yunnan Province, it was announced by the Yunnan Air Defense Headquarters, according to a Chungking broadcast.

Chungking Admits Retreat

Domei

CANTON, October 26.—Admitting the retreat of the Chungking army from the western bank of the Nu river, the Chungking Military Council issued the following communique on October 23:

"The Chungking army in Yunnan Province has retreated after severe fighting with the Japanese Forces during the past week. Having reached the western bank of the Nu river, the Japanese Forces are now ready to cross the river to the eastern bank."

8 Enemy Planes Blasted

Domei

BURMA FRONT, October 27.—Streaking out from its base upon receipt of a report about an enemy raid against Rangoon at 2 p.m. yesterday, a Japanese Fighter Plane Air Unit intercepted a formation of 25 enemy Consolidated B-24 bombers above Rangoon and downed three while heavily damaging five others.

The damaged enemy planes were seen to be trailing black smoke as they fled and it is believed that they were unable to reach their base.

In the above air combat, Corporal Taniguchi of the Japanese Air Unit deliberately crashed into and downed one enemy bomber. However, Taniguchi, who received his training in a Juvenile Air Corps, bailed out after his plane had rammed into the enemy craft and descended by parachute unscathed.

At the same time Sub-Lieutenant Ito also brought down another bomber, by crashing his plane against the enemy machine, but managed to make a successful forced landing at an undisclosed airdrome.

Hostile Bomber Repulsed

Domei

PENANG, October 27.—A large-sized enemy bomber came over the Japanese position in Port Blair in the Andamans on Sunday afternoon but was immediately repulsed by Japanese Navy fighter units which rose to hit it.

Kinkaid Replaces Carpenter

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 26.—United States Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox has announced the appointment of Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid as the naval commander of the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific, thus relieving Vice-Admiral Arthur Carpenter, who has been made commander of the ninth naval district headquarters, according to Washington cables received here.

ENEMY IS TRAPPED IN YUNNAN SECTOR

U.S. Scribes Admit Chiang Forces Meeting Doom on Nu River Banks

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 26.—American newspaper correspondents are apparently taking cognizance of the fact that the Chungking forces in the Nu River area in the Yunnan campaign are finding themselves in a precarious situation on account of the successful formation of an iron ring around them by the Japanese, according to reports received here from New York.

Spencer Moore, Associated Press correspondent at Chungking, writes that the Japanese have sprung a big trap for the Chungking forces west of the Nu River and are about to develop a thoroughgoing campaign of encirclement and annihilation.

"The Japanese have advanced to the bank of the Nu River opposite the important crossing point of Liukung, about 80 miles north of Huitung Bridge on the Burma Road, and are bombarding the Chungking forces with artillery," Moore said.

"The Japanese had reached the bank opposite Liukung by two mountain paths. Their objective appears to be to trap the Chungking troops on the western bank and to wipe them out."

A certain Wang, United Press correspondent at Chungking, has also filed a report on the fall of the Chungking bridgehead on the western bank of the Nu River into the Japanese ring of steel.

"The fighting is now in progress within rifle shots of the contending forces across the River," he declared. "The Japanese artillery has advanced to the heights nearest the western bank of the River and is pounding the Chungking positions. True to its name of an 'angry river' the Nu River is a swift current of water on both sides of which tower cliffs 3,000 feet high.

"The distance between the skirts of the mountains running parallel to the two banks is not more than

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FOE RAID ON RABAUL FOILED BY JAPANESE

Navy Air Units Smash 16 of 116 Enemy Planes—Rest Forced to Flee

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 27.—A total of 116 enemy B-24's, P-38's and PB2Y's came over Rabaul, in New Britain, in two waves on Monday morning. Air Units of the Japanese Navy fought these huge fighter-bomber formations over Rabaul and shot down two P-38's, damaged 14 B-24's and forced the rest to flee. Two Japanese planes have not yet returned and seven were damaged on the ground.

Pomala Raiders Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 27.—Two out of the four enemy B-24's which raided the Pomala area, in Celebes, on Tuesday morning, were shot down by Japanese Navy Air Units and the rest were forced to flee.

Admits Finschhafen Attacks

Domei

LISBON, October 26.—Imperial Air Units strafed enemy positions at Finschhafen twice on October 23, it was announced by the Anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific, according to Melbourne dispatches received here.

Reich Nabs Italian Liners

Domei

LISBON, October 26.—The German forces have captured the Italian luxury liners, Rex and Conte di Savoia, it is reported from London.

Iraq Premier to Visit Syria

Domei

ISTANBUL, October 26.—Nuri Said, Prime Minister of Iraq, left Bagdad today for a visit to Palestine and Syria, it is reported from Bagdad.

EXCHANGE SHIP DUE IN YOKOHAMA NOV. 14

Foreign Office Statement Reveals 1,511 Repatriates Aboard Teia Maru

The Foreign Office announced Wednesday that the Teia Maru, dispatched to Murmagao for the second exchange of Japanese and American nationals, is scheduled to arrive in Yokohama on November 14 via Shonan and Manila, carrying on board 1,511 Japanese repatriates from the Americas. The vessel left Murmagao on October 15.

The Foreign Office Statement reveals that, of the repatriates, 555 are from the United States, 482 from Peru, 159 from Panama, 89 from Brazil, 80 from Chile, 61 from Canada, 41 from Mexico, 22 from Costa Rica, six from Ecuador, six from Nicaragua, five each from Salvador and Cuba and one from Bolivia. Three girl babies were born during the voyage aboard the Gripsholm while one repatriate, from Peru, died during the same period.

The Foreign Office statement regarding the second exchange of Japanese and American repatriates follows:

The Teia Maru which had been dispatched for the second exchange of Japanese subjects and American citizens to be repatriated home arrived at Murmagao on October 15 according to schedule, while the American exchange ship Gripsholm reached there on October 16, having been delayed by rough weather.

After the exchange of the repatriates was completed, the Teia Maru left Murmagao on October 21 and is scheduled to arrive in Yokohama on November 14 via Shonan and Manila.

The Japanese subjects coming home on the present exchange from those countries in the Americas which are in belligerency or have severed relations with Japan number 1,511. In addition, six Japanese are coming home on the same ship from Argentina.

Five hundred and fifty-five of the repatriates are from the United States, 482 from Peru, 159 from Panama, 89 from Brazil, 80 from Chile, 61 from Canada, 41 from Mexico, 22 from Costa Rica, six from Ecuador, six from Nicaragua, five from Salvador, another five from Cuba and one from Bolivia.

Meanwhile, three girl babies were born respectively to the families of Yasunaga Hokumura, Asaoki Ishu and Chikashi Matsui who are returning home from Peru, while they were aboard the exchange vessel, Gripsholm. Unfortunately, Keitaro Tanaka from Peru died while aboard the same ship.

Japan's Ideals In Pact Change Given by Iguchi

(Continued From Page 1)

With the exception of the fundamental revision of the Basic Treaty between Japan and China concerning which the Prime Minister reported that progress has been made to such an extent that it will soon be put into concrete form, all the intentions and promises expressed for the most part in the future tense by the Prime Minister before previous sessions of the Diet were yesterday expressed in the past tense.

"This is the case not only with respect to the birth of independent nations, but also with respect to the rapid internal progress and growth in national strength of such friendly neighbors as China and Thailand. That the position of reborn Asia has so speedily been strengthened without any hitch in the short space of less than two years is indeed a matter of much gratification not only to the peoples of East Asia, but also to all mankind.

"This very hasty review of the important developments which have taken place within the period between Prime Minister Tojo's address to the Diet on January 21, 1942 and his speech yesterday, contains facts which are well known to you. But I have taken this opportunity to give it because of the conclusions that are so self-evident. In a word it is that whatever Japan has intended to do has taken concrete shape and whatever Japan has promised has been fulfilled with nothing in the way to obstruct the execution of this consistent policy. The attitude and actions of Japan, each consistent with the other, offers such a glaring contrast with those of the Anglo-American enemies that comparisons are out of the question. Our enemies profess good intentions with great eloquence, but actions in pursuit of them are conspicuous by their absence, being devoted, as they are, to destruction and exploitation.

"The speech of the Prime Minister yesterday presents a solid and rounded picture of Japan's unwavering war effort, the dogged determination of the whole Japanese nation not only to win through the war by utterly defeating the Anglo-American enemy, but to establish firmly Greater East Asia which already is rapidly taking concrete shape in line with the ideal of co-existence and co-prosperity and according to the broad conception outlined by the Prime Minister when the war had only begun."

39 More Foe Assets In China Handed Back To Nanking Regime

Domei

PEKING, October 25.—With the Enemy Property Control Commission formally organized by the National Government of China, the transfer of 39 items of Anglo-American assets in North China was carried out today when Minister Kiyonobu Shiozawa of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in Peking, accompanied by Army and Navy representatives, visited Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, at 11:30 a.m. and handed the latter the documents regarding the enemy assets concerned. The Anglo-American assets transferred to the Nanking Government this time include various business concerns, hotels and race courses in Peking and Tientsin.

INDIANS IN MUKDEN COMPLIMENT BOSE

Declaration of War Heartily Supported

Domei

HSINKING, October 26.—Tulsikas Parsram Jeswanee on behalf of the Indian residents of Manchoukuo, this morning called on Mitsuharu Miyake, Chief of the Central Concordia Association to express gratitude for the ardent support and encouragement extended by the association to Indian residents in this country.

Meanwhile, the Mukden Chapter of the Indian Independence League cabled a congratulatory message to Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, for the declaration of war against Britain and the United States.

The message reads:

"The Mukden chapter of the Indian Independence League extends congratulations to the Provisional Government of Free India on having declared war against Britain and the United States, the arch-enemies of India, at the same time hopes that the new government will successfully attain their goal of freeing their motherland from tyrannical British rule.

"We assure you that we Indians, though far away in Manchoukuo, will be with you spiritually when our Indian National Army commences its march toward the red fortress of Delhi to unite our 4,000,000 compatriots."

10 P.I. CHINESE RELEASED

Ex-Members of Resistance Body Vow to Work for New Order

Domei

MANILA, October 27.—Shih Kuo-chuen, former Vice-President of the now defunct Chinese Resistance Association in the Philippines, and nine other Chinese residents here who had been released on October 24 by the local military authorities at the request of President Jose P. Laurel, today presented themselves before the Chief of Staff of the Imperial Army Forces and expressed their thanks for the magnanimous steps taken for them.

They also pledged themselves to offer full cooperation for the construction of the Philippines and the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious termination.

Enemy Is Trapped In Yunnan Sector

(Continued from Page 1)

two miles but it used to take a whole day to cross the River even over the motor road on the Burma Highway. Since the Japanese occupation of the western part of Yunnan Province, the Huitung Bridge and the Shuanghung Bridge, 40 miles north of it, on the Burma Highway have been destroyed by the Chungking forces.

"Since then, the Chungking troops have gradually shifted to the western bank by taking advantage of the small crossings. It is the objective of the Japanese to wipe out the Chungking bridgehead at these points. Thus, they have advanced as far as Lushui, about 100 miles north of Lungling, and have secured control of the western bank of the Nu River for a stretch of about 90 miles."

Reds Occupy Dniepropetrovsk

Domei

MOSCOW, October 25.—Marshal Josef Stalin, Supreme Commander of the Red Forces, announced today that the city of Dniepropetrovsk has been occupied by the Third Ukraine Front Army under General Malinovskyi, with the flank aid of the second Ukraine Front Army under General Konev.

VARGAS EAGER PUPIL OF NIPPON TRADITION

New P.I. Envoy to Tokyo Says Japan Not Only Guiding Star of Asia but of World

Domei

MANILA, October 26.—In an open letter to the Japanese people relayed by Radio Station PIAM this morning, Jorge B. Vargas, first Philippine Ambassador to Japan, declared that he was anxiously looking forward to his stay in Japan, as well as to renew warm friendships with the people of Japan, to find guidance and inspiration in the noble ideals and sacred traditions of the Japanese race and to aid in the construction of the new Republic of the Philippines.

The letter in part reads as follows:

"My friends, I address you as my friends because I have always entertained sincere feelings of admiration and affection for the Japanese people, and because I hope you too will consider me and my people as good and true friends.

"Only a few weeks ago, I was in Japan in company with Dr. Jose P. Laurel, then the President-Elect of the Republic of the Philippines. I went as Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission.

Will Come Again

"However, when I return to your admirable country in the near future, I shall go as a free citizen of a sovereign nation, representing our great President and the independent Republic of the Philippines.

"The emancipation of our people makes me happy and proud, and I trust there will be no change in mutual sentiments of comradeship that animate our peoples.

"Henceforth, the peoples of Japan and the Philippines will work together as free and mutual friends, partners and allies in the construction of a New Order of co-existence and co-prosperity in Greater East Asia.

"Our two peoples should know one another better. True and lasting foundations of our comradeship must be spiritual in nature.

"Over and above any material cooperation, and at the same time infusing and inspiring it, should be a free, constant and ever-increasing intercourse of ideas and culture.

"I shall go to Japan as a zealous student and sincere admirer of your noble traditions, rich culture, inspiring ideals and racial spirit. I hope in turn you will allow me to assist you in understanding and sympathizing with our own way and view of life in the Philippines.

"Apart from the necessity of constructing a strong and enduring structure of peace and friendship in East Asia, we Filipinos are now facing a gigantic task of building our own new nation in the midst of a great world war, and I believe that in this internal undertaking we shall also derive much profit from your help and example.

"I shall be ever eager to absorb your dauntless spirit of service and self-sacrifice in order that I may help to impart it to my countrymen.

"I am, above all, eager to know your country better at first hand, in order to achieve ever-increasing comprehension and communion with those noble ideals and sacred traditions of your great race for whom I have always entertained deep admiration and in which Greater East Asia and the world at large may hope to find guidance and inspiration in the construction of a new and better world order.

"Very sincerely, Jorge B. Vargas."

Will Exert Effort

Domei

MANILA, October 25.—Jorge B. Vargas, ex-Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, on the occasion of his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Japan, declared in a radio speech, "I welcome this opportunity for further service to the Filipino people and to the cause of amity and good neighborliness with the Japanese Empire, whose high ideal we share of creating a New World Order in which all Oriental peoples may find liberty, prosperity and honor."

Hailing the Pact of Alliance between Japan and the Philippines, Mr. Vargas continued, "As Ambassador to Japan, who is our ally and source of security, I will do my best to cultivate and intensify the spirit of mutual respect, mutual understanding and mutual assistance between the Philippines and Japan, which is the true basis of a fast unbreakable alliance.

"I will exert every effort to facilitate active and positive exercise of that Alliance so that altogether hand in hand as free and equal friends, partners and Allies, peoples of Japan and Philippines as well as other countries of Greater East Asia will successfully complete the establishment of a New Order of co-existence and co-prosperity," he concluded.

Tojo's Eloquence in Diet Impresses Burma's Envoy

Dr. Thein Maung Also Struck by Earnest and Keen Devotion to Duty of M.P.'s—Thanks Prime Minister for His Good Wishes

The earnest and keen devotion to duty and ready response to the Imperial Wish manifested by the members of the House of Representatives and by the dynamic personality and inimitable eloquence of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo very much impressed Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Tokyo, when he visited the Imperial Diet on Tuesday, it was revealed in an interview held Wednesday at the Burmese Embassy temporarily established in the Imperial Hotel.

Ambassador Thein Maung

"I thank Prime Minister Tojo for his good wishes," declared Ambassador Thein Maung, "on behalf of the entire Burmese people to whom the great leader of Japan referred in glowing terms in his speech at the Imperial Diet."

Dr. Thein Maung stated that the Burmese people who are now bearing the brunt of the enemy's desperate counter-attacks will feel greatly encouraged by the kind reassurance of Prime Minister Tojo that the Japanese people are strongly determined to extend their increasing cooperation and support for the progress and prosperity of Burma.

"I assure the Japanese people," the Burmese Ambassador declared, "that the Burmese people who are now on the first line of the defense of Greater East Asia, realizing that the destinies of Japan and other countries in East Asia are cast together, are making tremendous sacrifices to cooperate whole-heartedly with Japan for the victorious termination of the war and for the successful functioning of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Recalls Pre-War Visits

Recalling his three visits in Japan before the war, Ambassador Thein Maung stated that he noticed marked difference in the lives and attitude of the Japanese people under the present wartime.

Stressing the necessity of cultural interchange between Japan and Burma, Dr. Thein Maung declared that more and more cultural assets of Japan must be introduced to Burma and adequate steps taken so that the Japanese will learn more of the Burmese people and things Burmese. He revealed that he had written a pamphlet on Japanese culture which is being widely read in his country.

As to his impressions on Kabuki plays, Dr. Thein Maung said, "Kabuki actors are superb in depicting the delicate features of human nature and Kabuki dramas afford very convenient means for learning the ancient lives and manners of the Japanese people. Plays give the clearest indications to human nature and national characteristics of respective nations."

Touching upon the industrial programs of his country, the Ambassador revealed that special importance will be placed on spinning and weaving industries. "Burma being an agricultural country," he said, "all industrial plans will be worked out with this fact taken into consideration so as to encourage the production of manufactured agricultural products."

Concluding his remarks, Dr. Thein Maung said, "Burma is now busy with fighting the enemy who is intent on launching counter-offensives and, therefore, all the energy of the Burmese must be concentrated on the prosecution of the war."

Hull Calls on Stalin

Domei

MOSCOW, October 25.—United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull, accompanied by Ambassador Averill Harriman to the Soviet Union, called on Premier Josef Stalin at the Kremlin today. Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov also attended the meeting.

Stahmer Visits Exhibition

The German Ambassador to Japan, Dr. Heinrich G. Stahmer, on Tuesday, paid a visit to an exhibition of Japanese handwoven materials at the Peers' Club.

Sawada En Route to Tokyo

Domei

SHONAN, October 26.—Renzo Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to Burma, left here at 8 a.m. today for Tokyo to confer with the home Government. He stopped over here en route to Japan.

TOJO'S DECLARATION HAILED BY AZAD HIND

Shonan Indians Appreciate Prime Minister's Determination to Aid India

Domei

SHONAN, October 27.—The Provisional Government of Azad Hind and the local Indians here welcomed with deep gratitude and enthusiasm Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's opening Diet address in which he made clear Japan's determination to work for the liberation of India.

Prime Minister Tojo's declaration, coming at the heels of the recent Japanese recognition of the Provisional Government, has given still greater strength to the Indian patriots.

In view of the fact that the Independence Movement took epochal strides forward after the declarations made by the Japanese Prime Minister in the 79th Diet held in February, 1942, and the 82nd Extraordinary Diet conducted in June this year, the leaders of the Provisional Government believe firmly that the latest declaration will serve as the keypoint for final victory, all the more so when the latest declaration has been made still more clear and firm than those made in the past.

Tojo Fetes Bose

Domei

SHONAN, October 27.—The following telegram of felicitations was sent by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo to Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, today:

"It is indeed a matter of felicitations that your long cherished desire has been realized and the Provisional Government of Azad Hind established, and that you are driving forward to drive out the British power for the eternal prosperity of India. Japan will offer you every cooperation. I wish for the future welfare of your Government and your good health.

HIDEKI TOJO,
Prime Minister and
Concurrently War Minister."

P.I. Province to Repair Roads

Domei

LEGASPI, October 27.—It was learned that additional appropriations of 51,000 pesos have been allotted to Albay Province for maintenance and repair of national highways and bridges. The funds for this purpose now total 120,000 pesos. Meanwhile, another appropriation of 89,000 pesos has been marked for maintenance and repair of rural highways and bridges.

Major-General Kofuji Passes

Major-General Megumu Kofuji attached to the Army General Staff died of illness at the Army Medical School Monday. The funeral service under the sponsorship of the Army General Staff Office, will be solemnized at the Aoyama Funeral Hall today. Lieutenant-General Hikosaburo Hata, Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff, will be chairman of the funeral committee.

Clarifies Nippon's Stand

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, drawing comparison between the anti-Axis war aims which result in destruction and misery and those of Japan which bring about happiness and prosperity, in his speech before the Budget Committee Meeting in the House of Representatives on Wednesday.

Unity of Purpose Grips Women Fighters Of India—Offer All for Freedom Cause

By a Domei Correspondent

SHONAN, October 27.—There is neither caste nor creed in the Rani of Jhansi Regiment—here all Indian women are united with unity of purpose to free their motherland.

The regiment is composed of all types of women from all parts of the Malai Peninsula, Sikh and Hindu, North Indian and South Indian who are bound together by the shining example of Rani of Jhansi, whose name the regiment bears.

All sorts of women have gathered together—those who have given up lucrative practices to serve their country; those still young with the vigor of youth and anxious for action; old women who refuse to allow age to interfere with their duty, while last but not least, timid ones who have conquered their centuries-old custom to come forward for the cause of Indian Independence. One notices the unshakable confidence etched on every face of the women volunteers.

Miss Papathy, 19-year-old girl from Kuala Lumpur told the reporter: "What is the loss of life or limb compared to the attainment of liberty for our motherland." Then, there is Mrs. M. Ponniah of Telok Anson who has donated the entire proceeds and profits of her dispensary to the Indian Independence League fund, and has joined the regiment with three daughters.

Although a grandmother, she said: "Age is no bar to service of one's country. Everyone must be prepared to give their all. Courage is not the prerogative of youth alone. It is the birthright of all Indians."

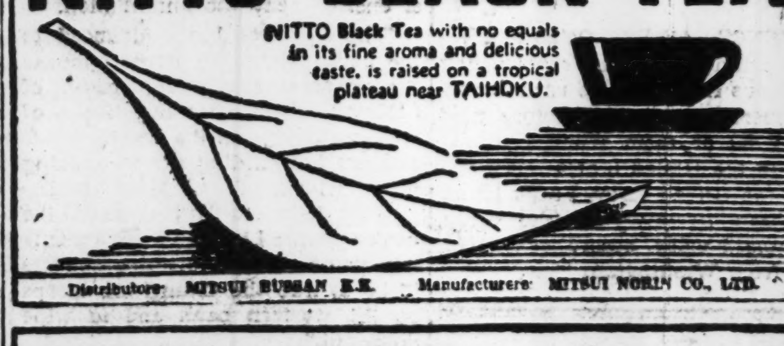
Representative of the fighting race of Sikhs is Miss Curupdes Kaur of Seremban. Though only 15 years old she has more than her share of fighting spirit. Her brother Hazura Singh was one of the first to join the Indian National Army. While still in training he died and when chance offered itself to the young girl, she eagerly volunteered her services to the women's regiment.

"I shall not lay down my arms till India is free and the death of Rani of Jhansi avenged," the young girl asserted.

There is no lack of sacrifice in contributions which pour into the the Rani of Jhansi regiment. Several poor women who are now recruits in the regiment have cheerfully donated their entire days earnings. Others with better means, have donated diamond bracelets, and gold chains, while still others have given large sums of money.

Their morale is high and their spirit manifested in the way they shout "Jai Hind," and "On to Delhi!"

NITTO BLACK TEA



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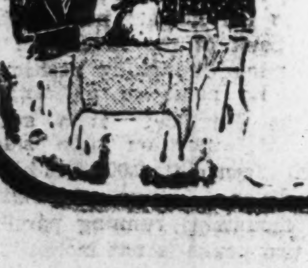

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AXIS CULTURE BODY TO HOLD LECTURES

Series of Talks by Japanese, German Experts Announced; Begin on October 29

As one of the functions commemorating the completion of the new Japan-Germany Hall at Sambancho, Kojimachi-ku, a series of lectures will be given at the Hall every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, from October 29 to November 26, by the Japan-Germany Cultural Society. The lectures, each of which will be for two hours, from 4 to 6 p.m., will be given by Japanese and German authorities on each of the subjects.

The first lecture, which will be given on Friday, October 29, will be on "The Study of Japan in Germany." The speaker will be Herbert, Secretary of the Japan-Germany Cultural Society. He will speak in Japanese.

The second series of lectures will begin on Tuesday, November 2, and will be on "The Education of Leaders in Germany." The first lecture of this series will be on "The Leaders of the Hitler Jugend, Their Selection and Education"; the speaker will be Reinhold Schulze, Counsellor for Cultural Affairs of the German Embassy, and his lecture will be translated.

On Friday, November 5, will be given the lecture, "The Training of Leaders of Labor Service Units," by Shinichiro Kozuka, Secretary of the Japan-Germany Cultural Society. A motion picture of labor service in Germany will be shown.

On the following Friday, November 12, Mr. Kozuka will lecture again, this time on "The Education of the Adolf Hitler School." Also on the same program will be a lecture by Fukuyuki Kamimura, instructor at Tokyo Imperial University, on "Oldensburg Education."

On Tuesday, November 16, Hermann Schaefer, of the Culture Department of the German Embassy, will lecture on "The Training of Work Leaders on the Labor Front." The lecture will be translated.

On Friday, November 19, will be the lecture, "The Truth of the Training of Air Defense Leaders," by Dr. Heigaku Tanabe, of Tokyo University of Technology. The lecture will be accompanied by lantern slides, and motion pictures of air defense operations will also be shown.

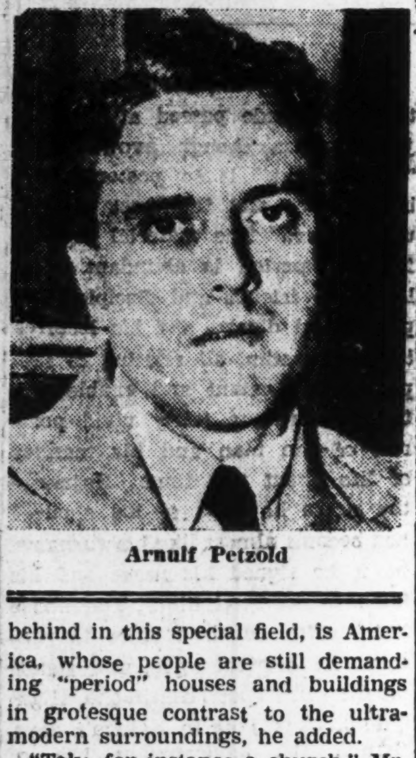
Concluding the series of lectures will be Franz Spahn, head of the Japanese Branch of the National Socialist Party, speaking on "The Mission of the Heads of Neighborhood Groups and Neighborhood Group Units, and Their Education." Mr. Spahn's lecture will be translated.

SIMPLE, DIGNIFIED, PRACTICAL; A JAPANESE FARMHOUSE

Architect Petzold Compares Buildings of Europe With Those in This Country and Concludes—'Houses Of Nippon Stand Supreme'

By KAY OHARA

Embodying all that is simple, dignified and practical, the picturesque but modest thatched-roof house of the Japanese farmer stands in the fore in the field of architecture, declares Arnulf Petzold, a resident of Japan for over 20 years and the only foreign architect in this country.


Arnulf Petzold

In spite of the huge gulf which separates the architecture of Japan and Germany, the old-type farmhouses of both countries are strangely similar; in fact they are identically the same except for slight differences in the interior due to the different modes of living. This attests to the wisdom of country folks in general, whether of the East or West, in building a house that will be a home for generations, Mr. Petzold further declared.

The modern trend in Europe is toward simplicity, rather than pretentious grandeur, he continued. No longer do people demand edifices which are imitations of architecture which existed centuries ago, and which are expressive of the tastes of that period, but gradually they have come to realize that architecture, too, must change with the times, each period having its own style created out of the existing conditions of the day.

The movement toward a simpler style of building was begun some 40 years ago in Europe, further explained Mr. Petzold, and today the countries which are most advanced in this regard are Germany, Holland, the Scandinavian countries including Finland, and to a certain extent, France.

Progressive in other ways, but far behind in this special field, is America, whose people are still demanding "period" houses and buildings in grotesque contrast to the ultramodern surroundings, he added.

"Take for instance a church," Mr. Petzold said. "A church is a place of worship, and whether it is built in the Gothic style or is a plain wooden building is immaterial to the true worshipper. Why make an imitation, which in a way is a desecration, when it is possible to make something equally as beautiful in a simple, modern way?"

The most influential factor in the architecture of any country is the climatic condition, Mr. Petzold continued. In Japan all houses are built with the warm summer days in mind, and therefore practically the whole house can be opened up when necessary, whereas in more northern climes, such as Central Europe, this is neither necessary nor advisable because of the severe winters.

From the point of aesthetic beauty, in Mr. Petzold's opinion, the Japanese house stands supreme. In its very simplicity lies beauty which is quite often hard to grasp by a Westerner whose home depends a great deal on decoration and furnishings to give beauty.

"It is not impossible to combine East and West in architecture, but unlike many other arts of which the best of all countries can be combined, architecture is an outward expression of the innate taste of a people and therefore, Mr. Petzold believes, it is best left intact.

Mr. Petzold first arrived in Japan, together with his parents, in 1909, and after completing High School here, left for Europe in 1922. In 1932 he was graduated from the Technical University, Department of Architecture, Darmstadt, Germany, and after another two years spent in Germany returned to Japan to be with his parents.

The name of Mr. Petzold's mother, Madam Hanka Petzold, is well known throughout the Metropolis, especially to lovers of music, as she was vocal and piano instructress at the Tokyo Imperial Academy of Music for 15 years.

Mr. Petzold's father also is well known in the capital, as he was connected with the Dai-Ichi Koto Gakko as professor of German for the past 20 years up to the time of his retirement in July this year. Professor Petzold is now devoting all his time to his life-work, that of research into Buddhism.

In addition to the many residences, country houses and office buildings, Mr. Petzold also designed the Japan-Italy Cultural Hall and collaborated in the designing of the recently constructed Japan-German House.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

October 26

In the south of the Eastern Front, the fighting in the Melitopol sector, and southeast of Zaporoshje was particularly intense. Repeated enemy attacks were held up after heavy fighting and some dents were sealed off. In the Dnieper bend severe fighting also continued all day long. Our troops evacuated Dniepropetrovsk after destroying all militarily important establishments. Fresh forces were brought up by the enemy for the attack against Krivoi Rog. To the north of the town, the fighting which has been going on for several days continued yesterday. The counter-attacks of our tank forces, launched from the north against the flanks of the enemy, penetrated deeply into the Soviet area of deployment and considerably relieved our troops fighting at Krivoi Rog.

From the bridgehead northwest of Kremenchug, the Soviets attacked with strong forces but were driven back in counter-thrusts. Southeast and north of Kiev as well as northwest of Chernigov fierce local fighting occurred in some places in which the Soviets were everywhere repelled. West of Krichev the enemy attacked along a wide front with several infantry divisions. In the course of bold counter-thrusts some dents were sealed off. The attacking enemy formation were driven back to their original positions.

From the area west of Smolensk and south of Velkije Luki only slight fighting activity is reported.

The Luftwaffe together with Rumanian air formations brought considerable relief to the troops involved in the heavy ground fighting especially in the south of the Eastern Front, and brought down altogether 188 enemy planes during the period from October 22 to 25. During the same period 14 German planes were lost. In southern Italy patrol engagements took place on a small scale only.

In the maritime area north of Drontjem, patrol vessels of the navy damaged two British motor torpedoboats one of which was later sunk by a German fighter. German motor torpedoboats advanced during the night of October 25 toward the British east coast and met with a superior British naval formation consisting of destroyers, artillery motor launches and escort vessels. One British escort vessel was sunk and several artillery motor launches damaged. Two of our motor torpedoboats were lost but most of their crew were resumed.

Over the occupied western districts and in the Mediterranean area formations of the Luftwaffe and the navy shot down 20 Anglo-American planes.

WILL PRESENT IMAGE

The Japan Buddhist Association has decided to present an image of Buddha, known as East Asia Development Buddha, to the Shanghai Buddhist Association, under whose sponsorship a Buddhist memorial service for souls of fallen Japanese and Chinese soldiers is scheduled to be held for a week beginning November 3 at Yufo Temple, Shanghai. A ceremony of sending this image was held at the main hall of the Zojoji Temple, Shiba, Tuesday.

General Iwane Matsui, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to Central China, who is the sponsor of the ceremony, and other persons interested in Sino-Japanese cooperation through the interchange of Buddhist culture attended the function.

MUSIC FEDERATION FORMED IN MANILA

Composed of Leading Artists Of P.I.; Screen and Stage Body Also Created

Domei

MANILA, October 26.—The realization of a dream of all Filipino musicians has been fulfilled with the organization of the new Philippine Musical Federation, of which Pedro Aunario, noted journalist and member of the Council of State, has been unanimously elected President.

Conrado B. Itezgral, manager of the National Coconut Corporation, and Francisco Icasiano, leading music critic and man of letters, have been elected vice-presidents; while Alfredo Lozano, well-known impressario noted for his energetic direction of Filipino music during the past ten years, has been named executive secretary.

The Board of Directors is composed of 16 persons including Antonio Molina, composer of Filipino music, and Ernesto Vallejo, outstanding violinist.

These leaders have been selected from among the most noted music lovers in the community for high dignity, excellent standing and interest in the new cultural movement of the independent Philippines.

The Federation will include all musical artists including composers, music teachers, conductors, critics, concertists and band and orchestra players.

Meanwhile the Screen and Stage Association of the Philippines this morning held its inauguration at the State Theater. The Association headed by Jose Generoso is composed of Filipino movie and stage producers, play-wrights, directors and actors whose future works are expected to play an outstanding part in rejuvenating dramatic and cultural fields of the new Philippines.

Dr. Gabriel Manalao, acting Minister of Education, and Colonel Jiro Saito, Chief of the Department of Information of the Imperial Forces in the Philippines, addressed the gathering.

Sinking of the Hornet Vividly Portrayed In War Action Film to Be Released Soon

Motion pictures of the Battle of the South Pacific taken from the decks of the American aircraft carrier, Hornet, which was sunk in that titanic naval engagement have been passed by the Home Ministry and will be released soon. In that battle, which took place off the Santa Cruz Islands on October 26, last year, the American navy suffered the loss of one battleship, three aircraft carriers, three cruisers and one destroyer.

The reels taken from the Hornet show Japanese torpedo planes penetrating the inverted squall of anti-aircraft fire thrown up by the Americans and the Hornet zigzagging at full speed, trying desperately to move out of the way of Japanese torpedoes. The film shows the aircraft carrier finally hit; it lists heavily, and some of the Grumman fighters on its deck are blown off, while others spill into the churning waters below.

When the final fatal hit is made on its engine room the enemy sailors are seen running around panic-stricken, pulling fire-fighting hoses after them.

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FUTURE SAILORS GRADUATE

340 Students of Macassar Institute Make Grade

Domei

MACASSAR, October 25.—With a total of 340 students, including 10 honor students, completing their four-month course at the Mariners' Training Institute here, a graduation ceremony was held in the presence of Japanese Army, Naval and civil authorities and others today.

M. Tali, 18, representing the students, delivered his graduation speech in excellent Japanese.

It was disclosed that 21 graduates will remain at the Institute as assistant instructors while 35 will become crew members of the Institute's training ship. In addition it is learned that all other graduates, with the exception of 34 who will take the post-graduate course, will be engaged by Japanese steamship companies.

Less Government Employes

The Government has decided to reduce the number of its officials and employes for the second time. The matter was reported to Tuesday's Cabinet meeting by Chief Secretary Naoki Hoshino. According to the plan, 26,515 men will be relieved of their services throughout various governmental institutions. The number of officials and employes to be reduced in the first decision was 15,093. This makes the aggregate 41,608.

M.P. NAKANO KILLS SELF WITH JAPANESE SWORD

Was Member of Lower House And Headed Toho Doshikai Party

Seigo Nakano, a member of the House of Representatives from Fukuoka Prefecture and President of the Toho Doshikai killed himself with a Japanese sword at about 12 p.m. on Tuesday at his residence at Yoyogi-Hommachi, Shibuya-ku, reports Domei.

Mr. Nakano was found dead by a maid-servant at 6 a.m., Wednesday. He left a will without an address.

Born in Fukuoka in 1886, the late Mr. Nakano graduated from Waseda University in 1909 and joined the editorial staff of the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.

Since 1920, he has been returned to the Imperial Diet eight times. In 1931, he organized the Tohokai Party of which he became the President and with the subsequent dissolution of all political parties, he established the Shinto-Sha of which he assumed the presidency.

The former member of the Lower House was appointed managing-director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in 1940 and left the post in the following year. He organized the Toho Doshikai in June 1942 and seded from the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association in June this year.

The deceased was well known as an orator and was also a noted writer.

THAI ASSEMBLY SLATED TO DISCUSS NEW BUDGET

Will Amount to 400,000,000 Bahts—Meeting to Be Called November 1

Domei

BANGKOK, October 27.—A special session of the Thai Assembly of the People's Representatives will be called on November 1, it was proclaimed in a Royal Ordinance carried in the Thai Government's official gazette under date of October 26.

The principal topic of discussion will be the budget for the next fiscal year.

The new budget will be 50 per cent greater than that for this fiscal year, which was 270,000,000 bahts, and will be the biggest wartime budget in Thai financial history.

New Station Completed

The new electric railway station between Tsurumi and Higashi-Kanagawa on the Tokaido main line has been nearly completed and will be opened to passenger traffic on November 1, thus adding to the convenience of commuters. The new station will be named Shin Koyasu.

Joint Funeral at Yokosuka

A joint funeral service for Rear-Admiral Eijo Ando and other gallant heroes of the Imperial Navy was held under the sponsorship of the Yokosuka Naval Station Tuesday. Admiral Koichi Shiozawa on behalf of the Navy Minister, Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station, and many other persons attended.

Vice-Minister Picked

Shigeru Komatsu, Director-General of the Aviation Board in the Communications Ministry was on Monday appointed Communications Vice-Minister succeeding Sakae Teshima who was relieved of his post at his own request. The new Communications Vice-Minister will be made Vice-Minister of the Transportation and Communications Ministry to be established shortly.

Philippines Will Soon Be Self-Sufficient In Cigarettes of Yellow Leaf Tobacco

Domei

MANILA, October 25.—With the recent arrival of tobacco cutting and rolling machines from Shanghai, new cigarettes made of locally produced yellow tobacco are scheduled to make their debut on the market here before the end of this year.

The new cigarettes will be sold at far lower prices than those hitherto imported from abroad.

It is recalled that the cultivation of yellow tobacco, replacing tobacco leaf used purely for manufacturing cigars, was carried out with successful results.

It is understood that prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, cigarettes consumed on the Islands totalled seven billion of which three billion were imported from the United States.

The cigarette manufacturing machines imported from Shanghai, however, will increase the output of locally made cigarettes, thus bringing about self-sufficiency of cigarettes in the Philippines.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1943

The Foreign Minister's Reply

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu's reply to interpellations in the House of Representatives Budget Committee of the Imperial Diet yesterday stands out as one of the clearest expositions ever made of the contrast between the aims of Japan and the aims of the Anglo-American enemy.

For us, the present war is a war for the liberation of nations; for the enemy, it is a war of aggression. For us, it is a war for the defense of our native land; for the enemy, it is a war for the domination of the world. For us, it is a war of construction; for the enemy, it is a war of destruction. For us, it is a war for justice; for the enemy, it is a war for the fulfilment of selfish ambition. These are no mere arbitrary assertions; they are, as Foreign Minister Shigemitsu so clearly showed, emphatically borne out by undeniable facts.

Britain is seeking to be the arbiter of Europe by playing the game of balance of power on that continent. She is seeking to control the world of Arabic countries, to tighten her grip on India, to recapture Burma, to extend her tentacles toward Chungking, and thereby control all Asia. The United States is taking advantage of the war to further her dream of world hegemony. She is extending her Monroe Doctrine into a World Doctrine, encroaching upon the preserves of the British Empire and claiming the right to interfere in the affairs of Asia and Africa as well as of Latin America. These are some of the factors which have brought about the expansion of the war into the present titanic global conflict, stated the Foreign Minister.

If the enemy should succeed in carrying out his aim, the whole world would fall under his control. Asia in particular would then be reduced to a mere colonial possession of the Anglo-Saxons to be exploited and milked without redress. Against such a fate, all the peoples of Asia must unite in solid opposition. Asia is our native land, and it must be defended and made secure against the alien invader at all costs, for otherwise we would lose our independence or would be so emasculated as to have no control over our own destinies and would thus be exploited at will. Truly this war is nothing less than a war of self-defense against the enemy's attempts to obliterate us politically, economically, and militarily.

But the policy of Japan holds out a hope for all East Asia, the Foreign Minister pointed out. Japan is fighting for the awakening and reconstruction of East Asia. She envisages an East Asia in which there will be political independence and equality for its various nations and economic reciprocity and an opportunity for all. With cooperative amity and an attitude of good neighborliness, the countries of East Asia are approaching a new era which should point the way for the whole world.

Declaring that "East Asia is now awakened," Foreign Minister Shigemitsu said East Asia is assiduously at work for a common constructive purpose. The bell is ringing announcing the dawn of a new East Asia. There is no room for doubt that such an East Asia will rise to contribute to world peace and to the progress of mankind.

Germany and the Balkans

In conjunction with the development of the war situation in the Mediterranean and on the Eastern front, it is noticeable that the United States and Britain are evincing an increasing interest in the Balkans. Their machinations are taking the form of inciting refractory elements in the Balkans to attempts to impede the action of German troops. They are at the same time assiduously striving to create in the minds of neutral nations the false impression that the bond linking Germany to the Balkan States is fast weakening.

As a matter of fact, however, things are moving in a direction precisely the opposite to what the anti-Axis Powers are wishing them to take. Not a single Balkan state has turned her back on Germany, nor is there any which is disposed to do so. On the contrary, all the Balkan states are more deeply conscious now than ever before of the necessity of standing firmly together and cooperating with Germany to resist interference and encroachment from outside, and they are doing all they can to attain this end.

On the occasion of the demise of King Boris III, Anglo-American propaganda organs ran riot and copiously let loose spurious news regarding conditions in Bulgaria and also concerning relations between Germany and Bulgaria. They went so far as to allege that the King's death was due to assassination. However, conditions in Bulgaria have never been chaotic as they say, and perfect tranquillity actually prevails in that country under the wise guidance of His Royal Highness Prince Cyril, the Regent, and Premier Bogdan Filov. Nor is there any unfavorable change in Bulgarian relationship with Germany. This can easily be gathered from the announcement made by the Fuehrer's Headquarters quite recently regarding the conference on questions of common interest held on October 16 between Chancellor Hitler and His Highness Prince Cyril and Premier Bogdan Filov. At this interview were also present Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and General Fritz Todt. As the announcement stresses, the atmosphere of cordial understanding and traditional friendship pervaded the conference throughout. This fact gives the lie direct to the mendacious Anglo-American propaganda referred to.

Needless to say, there has long existed a close relationship between Germany and Bulgaria; their friendship has been unchangeable since the first World War. Germany, with Italy, has always been most sympathetically disposed toward Bulgaria in her position of distress to which she had been condemned by the victors in the first World War. In economic relations also, Germany has held the most important position in Bulgaria's foreign trade. Before 1933 she accounted for one-fourth of the total volume of Bulgaria's foreign trade, and this trade relationship grew even closer since the establishment of the Hitlerite regime in Germany, so much so that one half of Bulgaria's foreign trade in 1935 was with Germany. Bulgaria has received Germany's valuable aid in many directions also. Not only has Germany helped Bulgaria greatly in her efforts to strengthen her international position but she has supplied large quantities of arms to that country. Germany has also been furnishing Bulgaria with certain kinds of raw materials and colonial products of which the latter stands in need. It may further be observed that the I.G. Farbe of Germany introduced the cultivation of soya beans into Bulgaria. Their international friendship thus went on growing more intimate every year and the final eviction of British influence from the Balkans by Germany's mighty arms led to the forging of the closest ties of cooperation between the two countries.

The same cordiality marks Germany's relations with all other Balkan states also. Take the case of Rumania, for example. Firmly convinced that her own fate is inseparably bound up with that of Germany, Rumania is now fighting with all her might and main for the establishment of a new order in Europe. Her army is acting in close concert with the German forces. In Jugoslavia and in Greece, there are some partizan activities, it is true, but peace and order are maintained by strong German forces over the major parts of these countries. As regards Germany's relationship with Turkey, it remains as friendly as ever.

In spite of all the attempts made by the United States and Britain to cause estrangement between them, the bond binding Germany with all the Balkan states remains absolutely invulnerable, a circumstance which is ascribable to the fact that these states understand Germany's war aim correctly and have no manner of doubt that their freedom and prosperity depend entirely on the establishment of a new order in Europe.

The Balkans used to be likened to a powder keg, but it was not the Balkans itself that was dangerous. It was the Anglo-Saxons with their minds set on interference with European affairs that converted the Balkans into a dangerous powder keg.

The United States and Britain now lie entirely powerless to offer any interference with affairs in the Balkans. On the other hand, Germany has steadily strengthened her defenses in the Aegean Sea so that her position is now absolutely secure all along the Balkan coast from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. It is thus confidently expected that no amount of Anglo-American machinations or military action will be able either to sever the firm ties of collaboration existing between Germany and the Balkan states or to render an anti-Axis invasion of the Balkans possible.

JAPAN PREPARED FOR ANY MOVE BY ANGLO-AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Supply Lines Strengthened—Empire Nears Literal State of Invincibility

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER SHOICHI HAMADA
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section
Of the Imperial Headquarters

The war of today is war of attrition. This feature of modern warfare is clearly revealed in the enormous consumption of war materials in the armed clashes between Germany and the Soviet Union. According to the announcement by the German army authorities, the Red Army in the armed clash in the past two years has lost 36,000 tanks, 50,000 guns, 20,000 aircraft and an immense number of men, including 5,500,000 captives.

In spite of the continuous fighting in the past two years, the issue of the war between Germany and the Soviet Union still remains undecided. This arises from the frequent changes in the relative fighting strength of the two belligerent nations which is affected by the constant changes in the length of supply routes they are required to maintain. The main issue of modern warfare is entirely dependent on the successful maintenance of a steady unbroken supply of munitions which, in its turn, is dependent on the productive power of the industries at home.

The war in the Southern Pacific, like the armed clash between Germany and the Soviet Union, is also a war of supply. Since June 30, when the U.S. forces landed a party of men on Rendova Island, the Imperial Forces have inflicted serious losses on the U.S. navy and army, sinking or destroying over 75 war vessels, 60 transports, and shooting down 700 aircraft. Nevertheless, the U.S. forces are still continuing their offensive.

German U-Boats Active

The dearth of materials in Britain is attributable to the destruction of the British supply route by the German submarines.

According to the German navy authorities, the Axis navies in the seven months ending July last have sent to the bottom 1,500 enemy ships as follows: by U-boats—486 ships (3,100,000 tons); by the naval forces of the three Axis Powers—1,014 ships (5,290,000 tons); total—1,500 ships (8,390,000 tons).

The figures given above are much greater than the figures of the ships built by the enemy nations during the same period of time.

In view of the fact that the issue of the present war is dependent on the supply of war materials, it is absolutely necessary for our final victory, as well as for the economic construction of Greater East Asia, that we should maintain our sea route which can be effected only by means of a powerful air force, navy, and mercantile fleet.

Japan is now exerting great efforts for the construction of bottoms in order to strengthen its position in the war of supply in the first place; and to facilitate the transportation of important materials at home, in the second place. The efforts of the Japanese people at home are now concentrated on the increase of the productive power at home, because by securing the self-sufficiency of all necessities at home, they can increase the tonnage of ships for use in the transportation of war materials to the fronts.

The introduction of a new weapon of war will have a great effect on the progress of the war. Among the new weapons invented in the present war is the radio locator.

Radio Locator Used

By means of a radio locator we can pour accurate fire on the targets through dense fog and mist. The submarines cannot easily approach the enemy vessels equipped with radio locators.

Magnetic mines are also worth mentioning. Warships of any belligerent nation cannot approach the enemy's port protected by means of magnetic mines.

Of the two arms mentioned above, radio locators are of later invention and are of greater value than the latter, for where the belligerent ships are armed with radio locators, they can pour deadly fire on the enemy ships even after dark. The darkness of night can no longer afford any protection to either party. Even submarines cannot easily approach enemy convoys equipped with radio locators.

Indeed, the Americans and British have made some progress with their radio locators. They have gone so far as to announce that they have overcome the U-boat menace to a great degree. The Germans, however, have been pushing constant efforts to improve their submarines, and as reported recently, they have already resumed their sumarine warfare by means of more powerful underwater-craft than heretofore.

The present great war is at once a war of attrition and production. The war situation is growing more serious and complicated both in Europe and the Pacific. Desperate engagements are going on along the entire length of the Eastern front; the American and British air forces are continuing their air raids on Germany. Germany is reported to be preparing a general counter-offensive beginning November, and the Soviet Union is demanding an immediate formation of the "second front in the continent" by the Anglo-American forces although the latter are believed to be considering the invasion of the Balkans irrespective of the traditional policy of the Moscow authorities to place this region under its control. In short, the situation is so complicated that nobody can tell anything definite as to the issue of the war in Europe.

The situation in the Pacific is of no smaller importance. The Americans and British are boasting of the re-establishment of the "anti-Japanese encirclement camp" which was shattered to pieces soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. They say that a good chance for a major counter-offensive against Japan is now hovering in sight. The nature of the conversations which took place between Roosevelt and Churchill at their recent meeting at Quebec still remains a secret. It is reported, however, that they have reached the following agreement:

Invasion of Burma via India—The Anglo-American military authorities are of the opinion that the recapture of Burma can be effected with less difficulty by means of their naval forces than by land forces. This accounts for the appointment of Mountbatten as commander-in-chief of the Anti-Axis Headquarters in Southern Asia.

Utilization of the northern route—The combined forces of America, Britain, and Canada may approach Japan via the northern route in accordance with the strategic plan established by the staff officers of the three countries.

Strengthening of the counter-offensive via the central and the southern routes—They will exercise greater efforts to advance westward via the Solomon Islands and New Guinea, and at the same time strengthen the defense of Australia. They are aiming at recapturing New Britain.

Destruction of Japan's routes of transportation via the China Sea.—They know that Japan's fighting strength is rapidly growing larger with the progress in the economic construction of the Southern Regions, and that they cannot weaken Japan's resistance in spite of the best efforts they are making in the Solomon Island and Aleutians. Therefore, they have decided to concentrate their efforts on the destruction of Japan's sea route via the China Sea.

Preparing for Challenge

The U.S. navy is now making preparations in order to challenge the Japanese Navy. Many U.S. naval dockyards are now engaged in the construction of aircraft carriers to take part in the decisive naval engagement in the Pacific. It is reported that they have already finished the construction of 12 regular carriers.

Both the Axis Powers and the anti-Axis nations are overcoming great difficulties in prosecuting the present war. In this connection, however, the anti-Axis nations stand under much greater difficulty than the Axis Powers on account of labor shortage, strikes in munitions industry, difficulties of conscription, restlessness due to ambiguous war aims, difference of opinions between the United States relative to the adjustment of their relations with the Soviet Union, trouble in the political circles of the United States in connection with the presidential election in the autumn of next year, disputes between the optimists and pessimists concerning the issue of the present war, establishment of too many organs for the prosecution of war, difference of opinions between the United States and Britain concerning their respective duties in prosecuting the war, suspicions entertained by the American people about Britain's postwar policy etc.

The anti-Axis nations are now making desperate counter-attacks in the Pacific, because they are anxious to beat Japan before it becomes literally invincible.

Indeed, Japans position in the present war is fast growing better and brighter as time passes, for it stands inside the extensive defense wall. The profound anxiety entertained by the American public in this respect is eloquently revealed by Hanson Baldwin, leading American critic on military affairs in his recent article. He says that in order to beat Japan, the Anglo-Americans must overcome immense difficulties in reducing the excellent military position Japan occupies at present, which, however, is a heavy and perilous task. A little mistake on the part of the Anglo-Americans will bring about a catastrophe to all anti-Axis nations.

The war situation, on the whole, is developing decisively in Japan's favor. We are required to make a little more efforts than our enemy in order to frustrate his resistance, and establish a new order in the world.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Keichu the Scholar-Monk

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part VI

Of the 61 years of Keichu's life the last decade passed at his Enjuan retreat, though avowedly of "concealment," is to posterity the best known and the most distinguished part. The material regarding this period is abundant. His letters to friends and disciples, his poems and diaries and his lectures taken verbatim, all relating to this period, are extant and enable one to reconstruct a fairly vivid portrait of the man and his manner of life about this time. Enjuan—the name he gave to his abode—has become almost like his surname; by it he signed his name and his friends addressed him. The house itself, often repaired since to preserve its original style, still stands on the same spot (Esashi-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka) as in Keichu's days, though the environment has of course lost the rural atmosphere Keichu had enjoyed.

Though so fruitful and memorable, this period may be briefly described as far as Keichu's manner of life is concerned. Mitsukuni, Lord of Mito, whose esteem for Keichu had grown with the years, deigned to keep up his friendly relations with him. He now placed his name on the roll of his pensioners, sending him a regular allowance of rice, so that he was now freed from all anxiety about necessaries of life. More than once the Prince invited him to visit Mito, but he declined each time, pleading his humble station and ignorance of etiquette which made him "unfit for high company." However, there was always Ando Tameakira, a samurai scholar of Mito, in constant correspondence with Keichu, who formed the connecting link between the two.

Wide Field Covered

Now that he was his own master, Keichu could devote his whole time to his beloved studies and the result was the production of many valuable books as well as numerous tanka, treasured to this day. His researches covered a wide field of national classics from Manyoshu to Genji and Ise Monogatari and Kokinshu downward. A master of the ancient language, he ventured out into the "sacred writings" of Kojiki and Nihon Shoki, in which, however, he professedly had little self-confidence, calling his works on these subjects "a collection of impudent studies" (Koganshu). There is hardly a section of the native classical literature which he did not touch, but his strongest point was Manyoshu, embodied in the famous "Daishoki." His brother, Josui, continued to live and help him till he died in 1698 only two years before Keichu died.

Toward the end of his life, Keichu, at the request of a number of eager scholars, delivered a course of lectures on literary subjects, especially on Manyo poems, which are preserved to evidence his versatility in classical learning. But Keichu never set up as a teacher or lecturer. He did not seek disciples; he only found them, among them men like Imai, Kaihoku and Noda, whose lives must also be looked up if a fuller study of Keichu is to be made, which, however, we must forego.

'Shaku Manyoshu'

Early in 1700, when Keichu was 6, Ando Tameakira came up from Mito on an important mission. He brought a copy of the great work "Shaku Manyoshu" (Commentary on Manyoshu) just completed by the scholars of Shokokan, largely based on Keichu's Daishoki, together with Mitsukuni's confidential message requesting that Keichu should go over it and make such corrections as seemed to him proper. Keichu began at once to read the book, and it took him several months to finish it, while Ando took his lodging elsewhere in Osaka awaiting its completion. When Keichu was through with his perusal, he wrote a short prose composition in Chinese by way of a batsu (epilogue or a kind of second introduction sometimes appended to the end of a book). As it casts light on the whole of this literary transaction, I shall give a rough translation of this famous batsu by Keichu.

"It is for a long time that the Manyoshu has remained a difficult book to read. Erudite scholars like Kenjo and Sengaku had attained some understanding of it, but not the whole of it. Still less the others. Now here is Prince Seizan, Lord of Mito, Hitachi province, celebrated for both his military arts and literary culture, who was pleased to devote, over a long period, some of his precious hours between the administration of his great principality, to preparing a commentary on Manyo poems. Thus were spent years of arduous investigation, of which these fifty volumes are the result.

(To Be Concluded)

CHOSEN PENINSULA VIBRATES WITH NEW SPIRIT OF TIMES

Youths Ready to Serve Cause of Greater East Asia—Welcome Conscription Law

By HARUO NANIWADA
(From the Kaizo)

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and the expulsion of Anglo-American influences from the Orient, together with the acquisition of Hongkong, Malai, etc., Chosen no longer was, necessarily, the sole route for our advance to the Asiatic mainland. So, today, as the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is about to be established, this question arises: Of what significance is Chosen?

To hold that Chosen has fallen in significance because of the progressive construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is looking at the matter too materialistically. Undoubtedly, from the standpoint of material resources the importation of iron ores from the South has caused the value of the mines of Chosen to fall in our estimation. But as long as the fundamental principle of the Sphere remains the spirit of the "Hakko-Ichiu," we must recognize the spiritual relationship within the Sphere as the foremost consideration, and the economic side as only one phase of it.

If the Sphere is to be regarded in this spiritual sense, no other place is more vitally important than Chosen. It is only natural therefore that Governor-General Koiso should push his efforts toward the "establishment of ethical Chosen" through the "permeation of the true meaning of the national structure."

Of course the construction of ethical Chosen does not mean that characteristics peculiar to Chosen will be abolished. Each unit of a whole, by becoming part of that whole, without losing its distinctive features, is able while continuing its individual existence, to contribute to the material strengthening of the whole. Just as the human body is made up of the eyes, ears, nose, mouth, hands and feet, each with its peculiar functions, so the true unified organic body comes from the synthesis of parts having their own individualistic characters. Japan, too by the harmony of each province with its individualities contributing to the unity of the Empire, is able thus to become more powerful. What we desire today of Chosen is that it becomes an integral part of Japan.

Moves Forward Rapidly

One may say that Chosen today is moving forward rapidly with the enforcement of the conscription system as the center. Immediately after the announcement of the conscription law last year, I heard the results of a survey of public opinion conducted by a certain organization. According to it, youths who would be directly affected by the law welcomed it with joy. The young men of Chosen today have found more appeal in fighting brilliantly on the battlefields than reading books or writing poems. This is a feature of the Chosen of today which gives us more gladness of heart than anything else.

Those who stop over in hotels in Keijo and Heijo perhaps hear the sound of bugles and command for the charge early in the morning while the streets are still deserted. And in the evening, while promenading along the boulevards, one may see in the school yards and parks, lads earnestly learning the military arts. These are all parts of drills at special youth training centers for those who are slated to come up for military examination next year. However, what I wish to emphasize here is that the spirit of the nation-first principle is penetrating into the interior of the family life itself.

This new spirit is reflected in the move to master the Japanese language. It is certain that the Japanese language will permeate rapidly now even among the elders. In the "Yamato Juku" in Heijo, there is a training center for "Thought Direction and Training." In it is a small school in which the national language is being taught. And seeing women well over 40 years of age, seated among little girls of 12 and 13, I felt that surely these must be mothers of the lads who will be in the barracks soon. A certain mother of a higher class family, in order to learn the true attitude of the mother of a good soldier, realized that the best way in which to do so was to become familiar with the family life within a true Japanese family. She asked for an introduction into a representative household. Miss Sue, a member of the "Green Flag League" which is carrying on the most active cultural movement for the sake of the unity of Japan and Chosen, related the above incident to me, and added that the young girls of high-school age in general are trying their best to learn how they may best prepare themselves in order to become true sisters of soldiers.

"The Customs of Chosen," a pamphlet issued by the office of the Government-General, is probably the first thing that a tourist takes in his hand when travelling through the country. Within it, the family life in Chosen is explained in detail. Through the efforts of certain person, I visited the home of a certain "Yanpan," (descendants of former high civil and military officials), a thing which is not easily done, and not only was I introduced to the wife and charming younger sister in the "Saron," the guest room, but I was shown the "Anpan," (the wife's suite) which is said to be closed to all males, even though he be a family relation, the "Masunpan," (the husband's quarters), and the "Teichon," a large room jointly used by the whole family, in which I was served with delicious home-made cakes. Such impressions cannot be gathered just by the reading of guide books.

Changes Take Place

Also, according to the "Tourist Reader," if one should carelessly say upon visiting a Chosenese home, "Please give my best regards to your wife," it would be just cause for complete severance of relations, even though one may be the best of friends. However, after delivering a lecture at a Chosen Technical School, I was invited to a true Chosen meal at the home of the principal, Kin Sei Shu. I had heard that Chosenese cooking is unstomachable when eaten in restaurants, but that it is delicious when home-prepared, and there was no doubt about it. Together with the principal, and Cho Toku Shu, a well-known critic, and others, we became involved in such candid discussions that I was unaware of the passing of time. On the way home, Kan Gyu, of the "Total Strength League" told the principal: "best regards to your wife." With a shudder I glanced at the face of the principal. But there was not the slightest change of expression in the smiling eyes behind the glasses. How time has changed!

Thus the old-fashioned Chosen family is rapidly disappearing. Without doubt there is much in it which requires reforming. In the first place, the construction of the house itself is not conducive to very close affection within the family. As illustrated above, the structure is divided into the Anpan, the Masunpan, the Teichon, the Saron and the Chubo, and in reality the Anpan and the Masunpan are complete apartments in themselves. The wife does everything from washing her face, eating her meals, sewing to bathing in her Anpan. The small room which is finished with oil paper is the wash room, the dining room, the working room, and the bathroom. And the husband on his part also lives completely within his Masunpan while the husband's mother and brothers also have rooms of their own. The Teichon, for the mutual use of the whole family is scarcely occupied at all in the cold winter months, and aside from special occasions such as at times of rituals for ancestors, it is rarely entered. The influence of Confucianism with its emphasis upon the distinction between the old and young, man and woman, is too strong in these aspects.

Are Conscious of Times

Speaking generally, the people lately have been manifesting a complete conscience of the times. For instance, in Keijo, every Monday has been designated as training day, and all officials in the Government-General offices must double-time around the grounds. And on the Imperial Rescript Observance Day, one cannot go outdoors without wearing gaiters.

The improvement of the thought world comes not from the strengthening of outer regulations, but from the uplifting of mankind from within. This is most apparent in the case of Chosen, where the gap between the outer and inner aspects is so great.

With the conscription system as the impetus, the minds of the youths of Chosen are being directed toward achieving even greater solidarity between Japan Proper and the Peninsula. At the time I delivered a lecture at a Chosen Technical School on the subject, "Economics and the National Structure," nothing gave me more joy than seeing the serious expressions on the faces of the students. Today, Chosenese youths are marching ahead, to a greater and better future which promises them prosperity and never-ending happiness.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Begone,
Desire,
From this my heart:
For is it not God's shrine?

Begone,
Desire,
From this my heart:
The fire of God's own presence
Hath blasted thee to nothing:

Begone,
Desire,
From this my heart:
Vanquished, annulled,
By God's own strong right arm,
Begone,